Amusements.

AFRIAL GARDENS 8:30—Lifting the Lid and The Whole Damm Family,
BRIGHTON BEACH PARK—3-8:30—Boer War,
CONEY ISLAND — Dreumland — Luna Park — Bostock's
Animal Arens.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax.
HAMMERSTEIN'S PARADISE ROOF GARDENS—5:15—
Vandactile.

HERALD SQUARE 8:15-The Rollicking Girl. -8:15—Fautana. ATTAN BEACH—3 and 8:30—Vaudeville Carnivals :15—Pain's Port Arthur—Grand Fireworks. FORK ROOF AND WISTARIA GROVE—8:30—

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GOING UP. The Thermometer these days is steadily creeping up.

50 is the gain in Advertising Space in the New-York Daily and Sunday Tribune.

During the first half year of 1905 THE NEW-YORK DAILY AND SUNDAY TRIBUNE Printed 526,179 Lines of Advertising texcluding TRIBUNE advertisements more than during the same period of 1904.

> This public demand for TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SPACE proves that advertisers in THE TRIBUNE GET RESULTS. CIRCULATION BOOKS OPEN

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1905.

New-York Daily Tribune

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- M. Witte said that though both the Emperor and himself desired peace he greatly feared that Japan's terms would not be acceptable, and that the Russian nation would unite for war to save the country from dishonor. — There are indications that the honor. — There are indications that the Russian officials will permit the zemstvo delegates to hold the congress at Moscow on Wednesday. — It was reported from Tokio that the cruiser Pallada and the battleships Pobleda and Poltava would soon be floated at Port Arthur. — Tramway and underground railroad lines in London to cost \$120,000,000 were proposed in the report of the royal commission appointed to investigate the problem.

a woman employed in the Department of Agriculture has sold copies of the Civil Service questions to applicants for places. — Elihu Root, special counsel for Mayor Weaver of Philadelphia, advised him that he can bring criminal prosecutions against certain municipal officials. — Troops were asked to fight bandits in Washington Mines. — Miss Sadie Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, was introduced to society at Newport, R. I. — A Delaware negro fought arrest from behind a blazing stairway. — State Controller Kelsey announced at Albany that the receipts in June from the sale of stamps for the recently enacted stock transfer law were \$5,200,000. Lieutenant Governor Bruce at Albany declined to receive a resolution introduced by Senator Stevens, calling for a legislative investigation of the Equitable and other insurance companies. There was a sensation at the Hooker hearing when John A. Hennessy declined to respond to a subpoena to appear before the legislature. CITY.—Stocks were dull and higher. inal prosecutions against certain municipal offi-

Twenty-third-st. — The gunboat Dubuque went ashore in the Horseshoe at Sandy Hook and had to be pulled off by tugs. — Senator W. A. Clark, of Montana, continued to improve. — It was announced that a fire has been smouldering on Riker's Island for two weeks.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair; light west to southwest winds. The tem-perature yesterday: Highest, 95 degrees; low-est, 70.

We desire to remind our readers who are about to leave the city that THE TRIBUNE will desired. Subscriptions may be given to your convenient, hand them in at THE TRIBUNE

See opposite page for subscription rates.

FACTS VERSUS THEORIES.

The summary of our foreign trade for the fiscal year 1904-'05, just made by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, will prove discouraging reading for the and broadly educated, and go out as cadets to economists who keep telling us that we can never become a great exporting nation so long as we maintain the protective system. In the last Presidential campaign we were assured by ex-Judge Parker and his supporters that the Dingley tariff had effectually blocked the expansion of our export business. We could not urally this service neither furnishes material to possibly hope to increase our sales abroad, they declared, while we were closing our own market to the foreign producer. Last August, in criticising the State Department for bestirring itself to promote American trade interests, "The New- ditioned largely by the old spoils idea and is York Times" thus outlined the Cobdenite "repression" theory:

It is not merely hypocritical, it is in a large measure futile, for us to instruct our diplomatic representatives abroad to bother themselves about surillaries to our foreign trade, when our domestic laws avowedly and effectively stand in the way of foreign trade. The Dingley act is an act to restrict imports. In the very nature of the case it must also restrict exports, since it is an elementary truth that commodities flowing one way beget a trade in commodities flowing the other way. Until the Dingley act is revised radically the diplomatic officers of the government might as well spend their time singing psalm tunes as in hunting foreign buyers for our manufactured goods.

It is brutal, perhaps, to subject logic of this facts? The Dingley tariff has been in force dom of his having done so. just ended they have risen to the record breaking figure of \$1,518,000,000. Our export trade clamoring for "a little more" of it.

abroad only our surplus agricultural products when we ought to be sending our manufactured To the old fashioned, dyed-in-thewool Cobdenite such a distinction would have sounded like a plece of protection heresy. Yet the Democratic campaigners of 1904 grasped eagerly at it. Said Mr. Parker at the Madison

Square Garden meeting last October: In due time our farmers, who now furnish so large a proportion of our exports, will either reach the limit of their productive power, or our own population will consume what the country can grow. What then will become of our delusive balance of trade?

Judge Parker agreed with "The Times" that until the Dingley act had been radically revised we might as well spend our time "singing psalm "tunes as hunting foreign buyers for our manu-"factured goods." But what are the facts on record? In 1895-'96, under the Wilson-Gorman tariff, we exported manufactured goods valued at \$220,000,000. In 1903-'04, after six years of "restriction" under the Dingley act, we sent abroad manufactured goods valued at \$440,-000,000. Last year's sales of manufactures amounted to \$535,000,000. Eight or nine years ago agricultural products did constitute the larger proportion of our exports; but they do so no longer. The figures for 1904-'05 show that agricultural products, including petroleum, sent abroad were valued at \$752,000,000, or less than half the grand total of \$1,518,000,000. During the year there was a falling off in the value of this class of exports of \$38,000,000, while manufactured goods and non-agricultural exports showed a gain of about \$96,000,000. We are beginning, it may be, to consume more completely "what the country can grow"; but that change in conditions which ex-Judge Parker thought so perilous to our export trade has had no disastrous consequences. Our exports continue to mount higher and higher, manufactured goods more than refilling the gap made by the shrinkage in exports of foodstuffs and other agricultural products. Cobdenite logic has been refuted at every point by the phenomenal development of our foreign trade under the Dingley tariff law.

TRAINING FOR PUBLIC SERVICE.

Speaking of the complaint made in some departments of the government service that the merit system, while furnishing competent men for routine work, does not produce administrators of initiative and efficiency, "The Rochester

The Civil Service laws have had one good ef-The Civil Service laws have had one good effect, in breaking up the patronage system in appointments to minor offices and giving some measure of security of tenure to good men; but in the matter of providing the best material for official positions it has been a failure. It is not worth while for bright young men to go to the trouble of securing a place on eligible lists; and the consequence is that those with confidence in themselves seek some either caract than dence in themselves seek some other career than dence in themselves seek some other career than the public service. In this respect the analogy between our Civil Service and that of Great Britain falls. There the class of young men who can train themselves for the Civil Ser-vice is comparatively small; the positions are many throughout the empire; the rewards and responsibilities are great, and appointments are certain; so that training for the Civil Service is certain; so that training for the Civil Service is like training for any other profession

There is doubtless some truth in these observations, though we are inclined to think that the character of the public service has been greatly improved by the merit system, and that in spite of some "dry rot" the character of government employes is higher under it. Perhaps the Civil Service does not attract the brightest young men to the degree that is desirable, but those whom it does attract compare favorably with the products of the spoils system. In the old days the brightest men, young and old, were not the favorites of the appointing powers. The broken down relatives and friends of Congressmen, the men and women who couldn't make as good a living in any other calling, filled up the offices. The business of a department or bureau chief consisted largely in administering charity on the account of his political partisans. No doubt the standards of character and ability in the service could properly be raised, but it may well be doubted if they were ever as high under the spoils system. The work has grown so enormously in the last twenty years that it would be practically impossible to accomplish

erryboat Lackawanna off West tation, not inherent in, but imposed here upon. the merit system, which deprives us of the class of men which is the glory of the English Civil Service. Two prejudices, one concerning the lower and the other the upper end of the Civil Service ladder, are responsible for this. First, we have the notion of the right of the ordinary man to hold office and the American habit of thinking no special training necessary to do anything. Then there is the great pressure for exemptions in the higher places and the unwillingness to make them the rewards of efficiency and initiative. These two prejudices act and be sent by mail to any address in this country react upon each other. If civil servants with or abroad, and address changed as often as the minimum of preparation are selected, naturally the number of men fit for important places who come up by promotion will be few. regular dealer before leaving, or, if more Then, in turn, the tendency to close the door at the top discourages initiative and tends to make even the naturally brilliant men hopeless victims of routine. It also discourages bright men from original entrance to the service with the idea of making a career. The difficulty is not with the merit system, but with our attitude toward it. Mr. Alleyne Ireland has sharply contrasted the examinations of men going out to the Philippines and those for the English colonial service. The English youth are highly do the petty routine work as a training, in the full expectation of rising to high posts. "The examination for the Philippine Civil Service," says Mr. Ireland, "except in so far as it relates to "languages, does little more than exclude per-"sons who cannot read and write," and natgrow into leadership nor attracts the best men with a promise of adequate rewards.

The trouble with our Civil Service is that both at home and in the dependencies it is still conpopularly held under obligations to find room for the failures in other occupations.

MESSAGES FROM PEARY.

With a disposition to make use of all scientific advances that might help him when he next went North, Commander Peary had for the last year or two considered the expediency of equipping his ship with wireless telegraph instruments, in order to report progress while he was absent. Partly on account of the lack of doubtless for other good reasons, he decided at the last moment to abandon the project. Those who are familiar with the present limitations sort to the test of facts. But what are the of wireless telegraphy will recognize the wis-

since 1897. To what extent has it restricted the | At the present time the northernmost Marsale abroad of American commodities? In conf station in America is on little Belle Isle, 1895-98, under the lower Wilson-Gorman tariff, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, in latitude our exports reached the total value of \$882,- 52. Cape Hecla, near which it is hoped that 600,000. In 1899-1900, after three years of "re- the Roosevelt may find winter quarters, is just striction" under the Dingley act, our exports | below the 83d parallel, and a little to the westrose in value to \$1,394,000,000. In 1903-'04 our ward of the meridian on which Belle Isle is sales abroad were \$1,460,000,000. In the year situated. They are about nineteen hundred nautical miles apart. To establish communication between them, therefore, it would be necesin 1895-'96 was just double what it was in sary to organize a relay service, the number 1870-71. Our export trade in 1904-05 is practi- of intermediate posts for the purpose dependcally double what it was in 1895-96. If this is | ing on the power of the transmitters employed. "restriction," the country might be pardoned for | Were the latter able to send a message five hundred or six hundred miles, only three relay sta-But, say the Cobdenites when brought to book | tions would be required. Peary had picked out by the facts, we may actually have made "some at least five or six points which promised to be progress" as an exporting nation (that progress | available, the distances separating them ranging parating in taking the lead from Great Britain from two hundred to five hundred miles. Few

wholesome and perilous condition. We send fifty miles. That is about as far as the apparatus on transatlantic liners is now serviceable. If sufficient time had been taken to design the plants, of course it would have been feasible to give Peary instruments capable of performing the work he had in view, but it is to be feared that on short notice they could not well

have been obtained. The fact that Hertz waves travel further in the dark than in the daytime would have favored communication with the Arctic regions in the winter. Again, the peculiarly friendly relations that exist between Peary and the Danish officials on the coast of Greenland would have facilitated negotiations for the arrangement of stations at convenient places. Besides the permanent settlements which are already found along the route taken by the Roosevelt, there are numerous so-called whaling stations which might possibly be utilized. Even so, it would be essential to have some one at each post where messages were repeated who understood the art of manipulating the apparatus and who was willing to stay there for two or three years. The work of erecting the towers and upright wires which are a feature of the equipment would consume time that Peary himself could not well spare. Unless the task was intrusted to a competent engineer, who had a special ship at his disposal-Peary's tender might do-it is hard to see how the stations could be created. Five or ten years from now the Danish and British colonies between Quebec and the polar sea may have provided the necessary facilities for the benefit of their fishermen and commerce. To organize them now especially for Peary, would be a rather formidable undertaking.

The things about which the world will feel the greatest eagerness to secure advices from Peary will be the degree of success which attends his effort to reach Cape Hecla this summer or autumn, the exact time of his departure from that point next spring over the polar sea and the story he has to tell on regaining the shore of Grant Land. Concerning the first there need be little doubt. The chances are certainly in favor of Peary's finding winter quarters where he likes. His push northward from the coast of Grant Land being contingent on that feature of his programme, it is reasonable to feel confidence in his ability to start when he pleases. As for the third and most important message that Peary will want to send, he can convey that by Esquimaus down to an appointed place of rendezvous-say Cape Sabine or Etah -where a tender from the south can receive it next summer, provided that Peary does not come back himself. Wireless telegraphy would probably save only three or four months, and it might cost much more than the charter of a whaler for the trip to Cape Sabine. Apparently little has been lost through the decision not to

AN EVIL OF THE WATERS.

utilize Marconi's great invention.

The departure of the Roosevelt from this port on Sunday was marred by a single circumstance. In all other respects it was a brilliant and inspiring spectacle. The ship itself, the cynosure of all eyes, was good to look upon, while the gently rippling waters, the clear sky and bright sunshine, the massed buildings of the city, the green and wooded slopes of Staten Island and the Bay Ridge shore, and the multitudes of cheering people at every point of view completed a picture of impressive beauty. Yet in the centre of it all was one foul and disfiguring blot.

That was the black smoke which was belched from the funnels of various vessels near the Roosevelt, sometimes so enveloping that ship as to conceal it from spectators on the shore, and at times sending its sulphurous fumes afar upon the breeze so as almost to choke and stifle people half a mile away. It was a deplorable feature of an otherwise splendid scene, but it was by no means singular. Every day the same evil is perceptible on the face of our harbor waters. Steamers and tugs pour out vast volumes of unconsumed carbon all over the rivers and the bay, and even at the very piers along

We have long been fighting the smut-smoke evil on shore, with a considerable measure of success. There are some offenders, but, on the whole, New-York's atmosphere is purer and clearer than that of any other of our large cities. But the evil on the waters needs suppression, too. The partition of authority among two States and the federal government may make the matter difficult to deal with, but it should, if possible, be dealt with in some way and the air of the harbor be kept at least as crystalline as that of the city.

USE AND ABUSE OF PARKS.

A correspondent whose letter we print in another column takes exception to some recent remarks of this paper concerning the debarring of family luncheon parties from Prospect Park. We began the article to which he refers with the observation that "there is a good deal to be said on both sides," and we are glad to give him an opportunity of presenting his side of the case, albeit we cannot help thinking that in some of his assertions he goes to an unwarrantable extreme and pictures the appearance and conduct of the crowds as worse than they really were. Doubtless there were some offences as gross as those which he cites, but they were surely rare exceptions, and must not be taken as typical of the whole.

To one statement of our correspondent we must take explicit exception. That is that many receptacles were provided for the refuse of the luncheons, but the people would not take the trouble to use them. In a certain part of the park there are such receptacles, but that is a place not big enough to hold a tithe of the people who wanted to use it. On the meadows between the music stand and the Maryland monument, where the masses of the people gathered, no receptacles were provided, or, if there were any, they were so few and far between as to be imperceptible to a careful observer. We think they should have been provided, and it was a mistake to let the people occupy and use the meadows in the way they did without such provision. Large baskets, painted green, scattered about the meadows on the morning of each Sunday and holiday and removed after nightfall would not have marred the appearance of the park materially, and if a few policemen had been distributed through the crowd to direct attention to the baskets and to reprove or arrest those wantonly defiling the sward there would have been little of the littering of which complaint has been made trouble there, as in many other cases in this city, was that no rational attempt was more to enforce rules of order, but the people were money until a few days before he started, but | permitted to run wild into all sorts of license, and then, when conditions became too bad, there was a rush to the other extreme and the people

were excluded altogether. We are as jealous of the appearance of the parks as any one can properly be. We do not believe in letting "hoodlums" ravage them. Neither do we believe in letting rich people "scorch" through them in automobiles at express train speed or turn their pet dogs loose in them to chase squirrels and tear up flower beds. We venture to say that such offenders are at least as numerous in Prospect Park as the vomiting men and naked babies who have so disgusted our correspondent. We should like to see all such abuses suppressed, and we are convinced that it could be done by proper police work. The vast reform for cleanliness, decency and health which has been effected by the anti-spitting crusade is an earnest of what can be done in other directions, if only the necessary sense is used and the necessary pains are taken. It will be worth while to do it. The parks are for the people. They are for the people to use and to enjoy, but not to abuse.

should be educated to better things, but that is not to be done by first granting them unlimited license and then denying them all privi-

What is sorely needed is an accession of sense and judgment in park police management. Hitherto there has been the mest capriclous lack of such qualities. We have seen on the meadows of Prospect Park grown men permitted to play ball with a regulation baseball, thrown with force sufficient to kill a child that ft might happen to strike, and at the same time children threatened with arrest for gently tossing about a soft tennis ball that would scarcely crush a butterfly! Such administration is a travesty. There should be a concise and explicit code of rules for the parks, copies of which should be posted at the entrances, and then those rules should be consistently enforced by an adequate company of police. In that way, and in that way alone, abuses can be suppressed and the people's pleasure grounds can be properly maintained for the pleasure of the

And we haven't reached the dog days yet!

Unfailing recipe for an automobile disaster: One automobile whose owner doesn't know it's out; one chauffeur whose employer doesn't know he's out; a party of rollicking friends from the Tenderloin or "Little Coney Island," and strong drinks, quant. suff. For sure results apply at the hospital or the morgue.

"Women are largely responsible for the financial rascality of our times," said a clergyman in one of New-York's pulpits last Sunday. This seems to be a highly up to date application of Adam's attitude toward Eve and the apple.

Governor Vardaman of Mississippi says that if elected a United States Senator he will start a systematic campaign for the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment. But he is willing to surrender any representation in Congress and in the Electoral College based on the negro vote. This is at least straightforward and logical. Governor Vardaman is not a politician of the sort that wants to eat the cake and still keep it.

Drownings were numerous on Sunday, and proceeded from various causes. Not many of them were the result of gross negligence folly, but the general record suggests the destrability of additional precautions in both swimming and boating.

Mr. Lawson, of Boston, says he has forsworn political ambition-probably for the reason that it is more exciting to hit "the system."

Rumor mongers really ought to give the German Emperor a rest in weather like this! He has actually been taking a pretty active part in Moroccan affairs, but since then they have had him doing all sorts of strenuous things in Scandinavia, and now they are making him intervene in Russian affairs for the suppression of the Polish revolt. Granted that his imperial majesty is the Admirable Crichton of his time, we are not prepared to regard him as a "universal provider."

The conjunction of an old fashioned summer and an unventilated subway is decidedly uncomfortable, but it is also instructive. It will not be difficult to interest New-Yorkers in proper plans for the ventilation of future sub-

Kansas seems to have been surprised, tickled, mystified and, finally, shocked by District Attorney Jerome's pleasantries about its "moral yearnings."

People who object to crowding in streetcars should travel by the subway. The only crowding done there is by the air, or, perhaps, more correctly speaking, by the late air,

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The marshal of Hamilton, Mont., evidently does not intend to let the place go to the dogs. "The then she has lived in Paris, where she has had an Western News," of Familton, prints the following apartment on the Avenue Marceau. notice, which should be effective:

TAKE NOTICE.

All persons owning dogs and who do not pay dog tax on the same by the 15th of July will be killed. JAS. HIGGINS, Marshal.

A French review tells a story showing a child's her aunt in a friend's garden, a little girl dropped and broke a borrowed doll. "Oh, they will soold me when we go back," said the child. "Not at she was assured. "I will tell them that it was an accident, and say it was not your fault." Whereupon the child returned quickly to the house and was sitting with her friends when her aunt appeared at the door of the room. "Oh, you can ome in!" cried the child. "They won't scold you I've told them that it was an accident and that you did not break the doll on purpose,"

I PROMISED MADGE I WOULDN'T SMOKE Popular Song à la Mode.

A crowd of men was sitting in
A Pullman palace car,
They told some stories and also
Were smoking some cigars,
Save one alone who did not join
In telling any jokes.
"Come on." a drummer said to him,
"And have a little smoke." [Key changes to minor here.] He turned away in silence and

A tear stood in his eye.

"What is the matter?" said a man.
He did make no reply.
Till later he did turn to them
In accents none too gay
And looking them right in the eye
To them these words did say: Chorus:

"I'd rather have the fifteen cents," He said in accents grave: "I'd rather have the inteen cents,
He said in accents grave;
"I promised Madga I'd always try
My cash to always save.
Tobacco is a dreadful thing
And bad for all good folks;
I love my sweetheart Madge. I promUssed—her I—wouldun't—smoke!"—d -(Puck.

In view of the return to wood pavements in a part of the streets of lower New-York, certain facts as to woodpaving tablulated in "The Sanitary Record" are of great interest. From these it appears that in provincial towns in England the creosoted soft wood pavement has a life of from twelve to fifteen years, and hardwoods from fifteen to eighteen years. At St. Pancras, London, where there is a traffic of 411,318 tons per yard of width per annum, the greatest wear of the Australian wood jarrah was 0.18 inch, or less than one-fifthinch per annum. The best woods for paving pur-poses, according to London experience, are the Australian karri and jarrah, while Australian and Californian gums are said to promise well

Cause and Effect.—Mr. Crabtree—Old Measley Curmudgeon died yesterday, and his wife passed away two hours later. It makes no mention of her ailment. aliment.
Mrs. Crabtree (who knew him)—She was probably
"tickled to death."—(Town and Country.

The marriage is recorded at Elk, N. M., of E. Barefoot and Miss S. M. Boots.

Worse Off.—First Millionaire—I'm poorer now than I was ten years ago.
Second Millionaire—Nonsensel You're worth \$2,-000,000 now, and you were worth only \$1,000,000 then.
"Yes. But \$1,000,000 was a bigger fortune then than \$2,000,000 is now!"—(Life.

The house in which Harriet Beecher Stowe lived for a number of years in Hartford is now being torn down to make room for the advancing fac-tories. It is recalled that Mrs. Stowe's husband, who was at the time professor in Andover, stopped over in Hartford to inspect the house which his wife was having built. To make sure that he was before the right house he asked the workmen, and to his amusement he was told that he was right and that it was the house being built for "Widow

confisting in taking the lead from Great Britain and all other rivals as the world's greatest expected, yet our export trade is really in an unareable to send further than one hundred and people who are inclined to abuse them, they are able to send further than one hundred and people who are inclined to abuse them, they are able to send further than one hundred and people who are inclined to abuse them, they are able to send further than one hundred and people who are inclined to abuse them, they are able to send further than one hundred and people who are inclined to abuse them, they are able to send further than one hundred and people who are inclined to abuse them.

About People and Jocial Incidents.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Mrs. Vanderbilt, with Miss Gladys Vanderbilt and Mrs. Aster, will sail for New-York to-day on board the Kronprinz Wilhelm, having for their fellow passengers Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and her Mrs. John Jacob Astor has abandoned her project of going to Marienbad, and has arranged to sail for America on August 2, and Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills are expected by the same boat. Colonel Anthony Drexel is at Carlsbad, his wife and daughter are at Aix-les-Bains, and in two or three weeks they will sail for the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, with W. Bayard Cutting, ir., and Lady Sibyl Cuttling, have arrived from Europe and have gone to their place on Long Island.

Governor and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop, who have been in this country for some time past, have sailed for Porto Rico. Mrs. Robert Winthrop. who arrived on Thursday from Constantinople, has gone to her country place at Lenox.

Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Guest, who were married a couple of weeks ago at Sloux Falls, S. D., are in town for a few days, on their way to their island in the St. Lawrence River, where they will spend

Robert Munro Ferguson's marriage to Miss Isabel Selmes, daughter of Mrs. Tilden R. Selmes, in Locust Valley, on Saturday last, was attended by President Roosevelt, with his eldest son and his nephew. He is an old personal friend of the Chief Magistrate and a frequent guest at the White House. He served through the Spanish war in the Rough Riders, was on the staff of Lord Aberdeen during the latter's Governor Generalship of Canada, and is now connected with the management of the William Waldorf Astor estate in this country. He belongs to the Union and Calumet clubs. Others present at his wedding were Sir Edward and Lady Constance Stewart Richardson (the latter formerly Lady Constance Mackenzie), Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson and Captain and Mrs. W. S. Cowles. D. M. Goodridge was the best man, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Hector Gordon Monroe, of Farmington, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin are still at Newport on their steam yacht Sultana, on board of which they make occasional short cruises to nearby places on the coast,

Yesterday the polo finals for the Ladies' Challenge Cup were played on the grounds of the Rock-away Hunting Club at Cedarhurst, Long Island, and brought the tournament which has been in progress there for the last fortnight to a close. It has proved a great success, not only from a sporting but also from a social point of view, and besides attracting large numbers of people to Cedarhurst, has likewise been the occasion of much hospitality at the various cottages and country houses n the district.

Miss Pauline French, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Amos T. French, and niece of Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, makes her debut in society to-day at a reception given for her at Newport by her grand-mother, Mrs. Stuyvesant Le Roy. Miss Sadia Jones made her first bow to society yesterday afternoon, also at Newport, at a reception given for her by her mother. Mrs. Pembroke Jones, and Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin was "at home" on Saturday afterfor the debut of her granddaughte Edith Deacon, daughter of the late Edward Parker

Bishop Potter's sister, Mrs. Launt Thompson having spent her entire life abroad, where indeed she was educated, is little known here, and consequently the interest in the announceme conversion in Italy to the Roman Catholic Church related principally to the fact of her having been the daughter of the late Bishop Alonzo Potter, of Pennsylvania, and a niece of the late Bishop Horatio Potter, of New-York, in addition to being the sister of Bishop Henry C. Potter. Launt Thompson her husband, who died about eleven years ago, was a well known sculptor, a number of whose works are now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Mr. and Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton are booked to sail for Europe on July 26, and will be abroad for about three months.

Mrs. Frederick B. Wilmerding, whose marriage in Paris on Friday last to P. S. Constantini, has been announced by cable, is the widow of Frederick B. Wilmerding, who died three years ago, and who was a member of many of the leading clubs.

way across the Atlantic, having sailed from England on board the Campania, immediately on receiving the news of his sister's carriage accident at Lenov.

The new Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Charles J. Bonaparte passed through New-York yesterday on their way to Lee, near Pittsfield, where they will spend several weeks at the Greenock Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, jr., have gone to Newport on board their yacht Tarantula

Mrs. William Walter Phelps has a cottage in the White Mountains for the season. Among others in the mountains are Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman de R. Whitehouse, who have the Samuel B. Ward camp in the Adirondacks, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Alfred Schroeder, who were married last Easter, are also in the Adirondacks for a few weeks,

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Newport, R. I., July 17.—One of the most enjoy-able affairs of the kind ever given in Newport was held this afternoon at Inchiquin, the villa of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, when their daughter, Miss Sadie Jones, was formally introduced to society. Nearly all of the cottagers attended the reception. and there was also present a large number of the officers from the battleship squadron now in the

harbor. The villa was decorated with blue hydran-geas and orchids and the various rooms were filled with floral offerings sent to Miss Jones.

Mrs. Jones and her daughter, the debutante, received in the pink and white drawing room, Miss Jones wearing a gown of white chiffon and holding a bouquet of gardenias. They were assisted by Miss Pauline French, daughter of Mrs. Amos Tuck French; Miss Sallie Thayer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer; Miss Edith Deacon, daughter of Mrs. Advantage Parker Deacon, and Miss Company. ter of Mrs. Edward Parker Deacon, and Miss Cynthia Roche, daughter of Mrs. Burke Roche. During the reception, which lasted until 6 o'clock, Mullaly's orchestra from the Casino furnished the music. The luncheon table was decorated with Ameri-

can Beauty reses. This evening Mr. and Mrs. Jones and Miss Jones entertained the young women who assisted in re-ceiving at a dinner on board the steam yacht Narada, and later in the evening they were all taken to the battleship Missouri, where a reception and dance were given by Captain William S. Cowies in honor of Miss Edith Deason, granddaughter of the late Admiral Baldwin. She was formally in-troduced on Saturday last. The dance was held on the quarterdeck, which was inclosed, and was at tended by Admiral Evans and all the prominent naval officers here, as well as a large number of cottagers.

The women who last year gave a lawn fore for the benefit of the Newport Society for the Control of Tuberculosis announced that the fête this year which will be held on August 12 will be even me elaborate than last year, and it is expected that women from Narragansett Pier, Providence and Jamestown will have booths on the grounds. The committee consists of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt, Mrs. E. R. Morse, Mrs. P. Jones Mrs. H. M. Brooks, Mrs. G. B. De Forest, Mrs. H. Clews, Mrs. W. P. Thompson, Mrs. E. Spencer, Mrs. H. S. Lehr, Mrs. D. B. Fearing and Mrs. T. A. Lawton. J. Brett Stokes will direct the work.

Mrs. E. Rollins Morse has announced that on the afternoon of August 23 a French comedy will, be given on the lawn of her estate, Villa Ross, in which a number of the young people in the cottage colony will take part. The performance will be for owed by a dance on the lawn. To-morrow morning the women's singles tennis

tournament will begin at the courts of the Newport Casino. The entries are Misses Maude Wetmore, Anita Sands, Mary Sands, Anna Sands, Edna Barger, M. L. Mauran, Cynthia Roche, Margaret Busk, Ruth Twombly and Mrs. R. R. Livingston This tournament, which is the first of several to continue through the season, is in charge of a committee composed of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Barger Wallach and Miss Maude Wetmore. The first hunt behind the Monmouth County hounds will take place on the afternoon of August 2, the meet to be at Oakland Farm, the sur

place of Alfred G. Vanderbilt. Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones will give a ball on he evening of August 25, in honor of their daugh-

ter. Miss Sadie Jones. Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh entertained at dinner this vening, later taking her guests to the vaud at Freebody Park.

Mr. and Mrs. William Starr Miller arrived at their Newport cottage to-day for the season. Mrs. Thomas Mckean entertained this afternoon at a children's party.

. IN THE BERKSHIRES. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Lenox, Mass., July 17.-John E. Parsons was noderator and Dr. Henry P. Jaques clerk of a neeting of the cottagers this morning to take action regarding closing certain roads in Lenox to automobiles. Those present included Giraud Fos-ter. Samuel Frothingham, George Griswold Haven, Robert W. Paterson, William Douglas Sloane, George B. Blake, Thatcher M. Adams, Edward R. Wharten, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Whistler, Rich ard Goodman, David T. Dana. William B. O. Field. Lindsey Fairfax, Miss Mary De P. Caray, Miss Kate Carey, Jameson Cotting, George W. Folsom, Miss Folsom, Miss Mary Wharton, Carlos da Heredla and Miss Shaw.

Selectman Eustace Jaques presented the plan of the Selectmen, and there was a general discussion. Edward R. Wharton protested against the closing of any roads except those crossing the mountains A protest from Mrs. George Westinghouse against the closing of the road passing her estate was re-ceived. After some discussion it was voted to close two roads running westerly from Lenox across the Richmond Road into Richmond and West Stockbridge, a part of Hawthorne-st., a part of Kemble-st., two roads running northerly under Richmond Mountain and a road running easterly along the Housatonic River-in all, about fifte Charles J. Bonaparte, Secretary of the Navy, and

family will arrive at the Greenock Inn in Lee to-

Mr. and Mrs. T. Chesney Richardson, of New York, accompanied Mrs. William H. Tailer to New-York to-day. They will remain in New-York until after the funeral of Mr. Tailer on Wednesday. Jantes J. Hill has leased for \$8,000 a camp in the Adirondacks, where his family will go this week for Mrs. Hill's health,

Senator W. Murray Crane, of Massachusetts, is entertaining ex-Governor John L. Bates, of Boston H. E. Howe, of Mariboro; H. D. Yerxa, of Cambridge; J. J. McNamara, E. S. Hamlin, E. F. Quirk, A. A. Maxwell, of Boston; E. I. Robinson, of Gloucester; M. D. B. Jefferson, of Worcester; Lucius Field of Clinton, and Parley A. Russell, of Great Barrington, at his country place in Windsor. To-morrow evening Senator Crane will give a dinner for his guests in the Hotel Wendell.

Mrs. John Patton Richardson and her son, Edmund Richardson started to-day for Memphis, Tenn, Automobilists arriving to-day include H. W. Webb, of Scarboro-on-the-Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Honors

Palmer and Miss Alice Hoyt, of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse and A. G. Uptegraff will go to New-York to-morrow, whence they will sail on Wednesday for Europe. They expect to return to Lenox about the middle of Sap

tember. Mrs. G. I. Vail. Mrs. W. P. Weightman, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Osborne, New-York; F. R. Tobey and Miss L. H. Tobey, of Philadelphia, are late arrivals at Hotel Aspinwall.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S ADDRESS.

New Red Cross Society Organized at Buckingham Palace.

London, July 17.-Queen Alexandra presided over a meeting at Buckingham Palace to-day at which a new Red Cross society was organized under the name of the British Red Cross Society. The society will include all organizattions in the empire having similar aims Her majesty delivered a speech outlining the

objects of the organization and appealing to the women of the empire to take up the work. In time of peace, she said, the society would act separately from the War Office and the Admiralty, but would be under the control of these departments in time of war.

Lord Rothschild moved a resolution authorizing the appointment of an executive committed of which it is expected Sir Frederick Treves, surgeon to King Edward, will be chairman.

MAYOR GOING TO CANADA.

Mayor McClellan said yesterday that he would start his vacation on July 29, and would be away until September 6. He intends going into the in-terior of Canada, roughing it and hunting and fish-

During the Mayor's absence, under the charter provisions, the acting Mayor, President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen, assumes all the powers and duties of the Mayor, and, after ten days, can make any removals or appointments he may desire. Controller Grout sails for Europe to-day, and will be gone until September 12.

THE BAPTIST WORLD ALLIANCE.

London, July 17 .- The Baptist Congress at today's session approved the constitution of the new Baptist World Alliance, the objects being to pro-mote good fellowship and co-operation among the Baptists of all countries. All unions or assotions of Baptist churches can join. The executive committee will consist of seven members from the United States, five from Great Britain, two from Canada and seven from other parts of the world.

REQUIRED TOO MANY VINDIGATIONS. From The Atchison Globe.

"But," he would say to his friends, afterward, "I was vindicated. Wicked men said cruel things about me, but I was vindicated." After this had happened seven or eight times, an old fellow said: "Bill, I quit you right here. You have been vindicated oftener than becomes an honest man."

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among those who arrived at this port yesterday on the Minnetonka were:

George A. Coulton. Frederick L. Drummond. Mrs. G. A. Owen. Miss L. M. Pottes Among those who will sail to-day on the Prince

Adalbert are: Miss Adelaide Almosuino.
Dr. William P. Grady.
Chevalier R. Buti.
Miss Bilas.
Mrs. J. S. Bliss.
Mr. and Mrs. William Ely. Miss Margaret Elly. Thomas J. Ryan, Morgan L. Ryan, Miss Ethel C. Ryan Miss M. Louise Rya

The cabin list of the Friedrich der Grosse, sailing to-day, includes: Captain Robert M. Gillsopia,

Dr. J. W. Adams. Miss Jean Cooke. Mrs. Rosalind Epstein. Mrs. F. W. Fiske.

WHAT THE DUEHRS ARE DOING.

From The Dyersville (Iowa) Commercial.

From The Dyersville (Iowa) Commercial.

Jacob and Frank Duehr and their sister Anna spent Sunday afternoon at the William Pape home.

Miss Annie Duehr called at the William Link home in Balltown last week, where she had some sewing done by Miss Caroline Link.

P. A Duehr was in Salltown Saturday.

Peter Duehr and family spent Tuesday at the home of Julius Link, near here.

Jacob Duehr and his sister Anna spent the Fourth at Rickardsville.

Messrs. John Pape and Frank Duehr spent the Fourth at Buena Vista. They report a jolly tima. Albert Duehr and son Peter, of Balltown, and Nick Jaeger, of this place, were out on a fishing down at the River Monday.

Nick Jaeger, Albert and Peter Duehr were fishing down at the River Monday.

John Duehr and son Frank hauled tumber from town Saturday.

Mrs. Charles Pape called on Mrs. John Duehr

Mrs. Charles Pape called on Mrs. John Duehr Friday.

A GOOD CLAIM ON HERO FUNDA

From The Belleville (Kan.) Freeman. From The Belleville (Kan.) Freeman.

George Poehl, a fireman of the Grand Island, performed one of the most heroic deeds last Monday ever known in railroad service. As the freight on which he was firing came around a curve he and the engineer saw a baby on the track ahead. The engineer reversed the engine, and Foenl climbed over the engine, while it was running fiften or twenty miles an hour, and caught the child and threw it to one side. Foehl fell and had an arm and a leg cut off, but may live. His first words after the accident were, "If that child live Finsatisfied."